



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1881.

General Mahone's propensities gradually falling from under him, and the prospect now is that in a short time one will be no more politically as to his reverence. The Valley Virginian, the recognized organ of the republican party in Virginia, which has heretofore been touching the General rather gingerly, in its last issue takes decided ground against any coalition with him that involves the slightest abandonment of either republican organization or republican principle. Those of our republican readers who, in their desire to defeat democracy, have been contemplating a coalition with the Mahones, will do well to peruse carefully what the Virginian says on that subject, as follows:

"Republicans are beginning to equate as to what they are to gain by surrendering their party and organization and offering their strength to elevate a faction to power and place in the State, when this same faction is seeking to oust them from the slender favors they lay claim to from the government. In their own moments they ask what profit there will be in turning the entire State government over to the readjusters; giving them the prestige of success over the Bourbons, and thus exclude themselves both from State and Federal recognition? There is no guaranty for any modification of State legislation, which operates unjustly and harshly upon the colored race, or that character of evidence of a change of sentiment in regard to the ballot, the whipping post and elective rights that would inspire implicit confidence. All these things were promised in 1869, and upon such promises power was secured, only to be used to abridge the very rights which had been proclaimed as the avowed object of the 'liberal' movement of that year. The republicans of Virginia will have to fight for all their rights. It is not safe to depend upon the assurance of others. Certainly General Mahone has had concern mainly for readjusters since he has been in Washington. The readjusters have been concerned mainly for themselves when they were given the State government, in part, by republican votes. What assurance have they that this will not be the policy hereafter should their power be enlarged and their patronage increased? The patronage which is the moving consideration, and the most successful policy to reach and retain that will be adopted, whatever else may be."

There is no necessity for any action or surrender by republicans. They are strong enough to at least command respect, and to direct their forces as to demonstrate that they are a power not to be contempt or indifference toward. They have principles of which they need not be ashamed. Until the demoralization caused by the clamor of the hypocritical, they were on advancing grounds and growing in strength and in the sympathy and confidence of the people. They have lost nothing, and readjusters and public regard by the press in their own and a partial stampede to one wing of the democratic party. Let them remain their position upon their principles and patiently wait for developments for future guidance. The policy of surrender must be rejected with abhorrence. It is a defeat to come, it would be well enough to show the courage of our convictions and stand with our face to the foe, instead of crawling at the feet and patiently submitting to taunts, kicks and insults, from the very power we may have created.

We said some time ago when Gen. Mahone commenced having republican postmasters in Virginia (turned out of office and their places supplied with democratic Mahones, that such a course might be compatible with the great political astuteness ascribed to him by his followers, but that such a course did not strike men well versed in human nature as the wisest one he could pursue for his own success. Subsequent developments have not disappointed natural expectations. Major Vest, one of the leading republicans in the State, says:

"To our personal knowledge the sympathy expressed for Gen. Mahone by republicans immediately after his contest with Hill and Voorhees, is fast waning and the probability of republican support in the coming election becoming more slender every day. Thrusting R. D. Loberger forward, in the first place, was a false step, and this followed up by a raid upon the small postoffices of the State has intensified a sentiment of resentment which will not be easily allayed."

With the democrats unitedly opposing him, and with sympathy from the republicans, upon whom he chiefly relied, his support will be restricted to the few scoundrels who are so blinded by their hopes of personal preferment (through his influence) that they can't see that that influence has been depleted, and his vote will fall, therefore, be even smaller than the ridiculous size to which it was reduced last November.

A Virginia republican writing to a Northern journal says:

"I am in favor of a coalition with the readjusters, but I am not in favor of surrendering my republicanism and becoming a readjuster. Let one party have the Senator and the other the Governor, and make no equitable division of the minor offices, and I think that the republicans will support the ticket solid."

But what is to become of the negroes all this time? They constitute the whole effective strength of the republicans, and of the Mahones, too, for that matter, and, in all fairness and justice, should certainly have their share of the office. But neither the republicans nor the Mahones will nominate a negro for any important office, nor will they give them any worth mentioning in the improbable event of their success.

The Richmond White reads through a glass darkly when, in alluding to Senator Brown's amendment to Mr. Kellogg's resolution, calling for the color as well as the same and residence of the clerks in the departments at Washington, it says:

"This is Brown, of Georgia, who attacked Gen. Mahone's fidelity. What do our white men's government Bourbons think of that? Suppose Gen. Mahone had offered the amendment? How would you howl! But it is all right from Brown. New men, Brown!"

Mr. Brown's object in offering his amendment was to show that, while the republicans were indebted to the negroes for their retention of the government, they give them scant consideration in the distribution of the offices.

No better occupied field for manufacturing establishments is to be found in the United States than this city. Cheap labor, cheap transportation, plenty of capital—the three requisites—are here combined. Extensive iron works will probably be established here at once, to be run by a new process, which, it is believed, will revolutionize the entire iron trade of this country. The company in question is an extremely strong one. It is the company which has been proposed for some time for Alexandria establishment. It is reliably stated that strong inducements have been held out by our Virginia friends to secure the location of this important enterprise in their midst, but no far Washington has offered better inducements.

The above is cut from the National Republican, Washington City. Our neighbors across the water have many pretensions, but this, we think, goes beyond all others advanced. By what wild process of reasoning it can be said that Washington is able to offer better inducements for manufacturing purposes than Alexandria we are unable to comprehend. Washington is near the head of navigation, with a swash channel and no river front, to accommodate any trade other than fishing smacks, small coal vessels, and steamboats. In front of Alexandria the Potomac spreads out in magnificence with a broad and deep channel. The United States' ships of war anchored lately in front of us, and the only possible reason that they did not proceed to Washington was that water is naturally too low in the flat basin in front of this city for ship navigation. Their own ore from the rich mines of Virginia may be brought directly by rail to the river front of Alexandria. How it can be carried to Washington without great additional cost we are at a loss to see. The least expensive way would be to bring it to Alexandria and then ship it to small vessels to Washington. Why not stop here?

We are pleased to observe that of late our Washington city contemporaries daily devote a portion of their space to the affairs of this city. We are glad this is so, and are disposed to look upon it as an indication of the approach of the time when large numbers of the people whose business is in Washington will make Alexandria their home, not only as a measure of general and comfortable economy, but because of the other superior advantages possessed by Alexandria as a place in which to rear families.

It would seem that though there has been a great decrease in the supply of fresh fish received at this city as compared with that of previous years, this demand has decreased in the same ratio, for rarely has it been, in comparatively recent times, that shad and herring have brought lower prices than they have this season.

The Richmond Virginian says:

"Col. Beverly (a member of the founder State National Guard) reported in 1879, after an expedition through the State, that the readjusters would not carry a single county."

But then the Virginian, in 1880, with correspondents in every county in the State, reported that the Mahones would carry the State by thirty thousand majority, and yet we all know where that majority went.

Trashy Reading.

About two weeks ago the newspapers published accounts of the suicide of a newly-married young woman near Philadelphia by leaping from a bridge in the river. After the recovery of her body it was clearly proven before the coroner's jury that the unfortunate wife, being delirious in mind over the recent decease of her sister, had the rash act suggested by immemorial pictures of a young girl about to jump from a bridge into the water, which had been posted conspicuously to announce the beginning of some new saint's story. While similar pictures in any book or paper might have caused the same result, there can be no doubt that millions of people, intellectually, doing violence to themselves daily by allowing their minds to become engrossed in filthy and improbable stories. Cases are frequently reported of boys having their minds so inflamed and debauched by reading books which make a floor pirate the highest type of man, that they have stolen away in parties on fishing smacks, with toy pistols in their belts, determined to adopt the life of buccaniers. It is often the boast of enthusiasts that this is the intellectual age, and it doubtless is, but how much more mental civility could be displayed if the masses would confine themselves to legitimate reading? And when we say legitimate reading we mean to include specially that kind of reading which the modern daily newspaper, which should be the modern sine qua non of every well ordered household. Any head of a family who allows his members to remain in ignorance of the events of the day is to be looked upon, to say the least, as a thoughtless person. The daily paper should not only be read in the family, but the leading occurrences of the day discussed before and explained to the children, who will by those means grow up potted with the times. It is no exaggeration to say that there are multitudes who have read enough literary trash to fill any ordinary wheelbarrow, who have never heard of the billings of the Czar, and if told of it would be lost to know whether or not Russia was a part of New Zealand, or whether Wm. Penn and Pythagoras were contemporaries or whether Judas Maccabeus was one of the original eight preserved in Noah's ark. A notable instance of such ignorance may be cited: A man exhibited a copy of a London newspaper to an acquaintance—a confirmed reader of weekly story papers—who turned it over and over and finally expressed his surprise that they used the same language in that city as this country! Now the sooner people cease empty reading and adopt the bona fide daily journal, the better it will be for them and those whom Providence has placed them over.

A REMARKABLE TREE.—In the year 1844, when Polk and Dallas figured as candidates of the democratic party for President and Vice-President, W. W. Warren, a democrat, sojourning at their election, topped a large and leafy poplar tree at the fork of the road at "Warren's old shop," in Halifax county. From the top of the said tree he then suspended a flag with suitable expressions of gratification at the success of his favorites. Afterwards attempts were made to blast the tree with powder; three times since this venerable monarch of the forest has been struck by lightning (exploding the idea entertained by some that lightning only strikes once on the same spot), and is still living to mark the lines of five different trunks of wood.

VIRGINIA'S MINERAL INTERESTS.—The development of the mineral interests of Virginia will receive no additional impetus from the meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which meet in Senator, commencing May 30. Hon. Alexander H. Stuart has been selected to deliver the opening address. It is mentioned as a significant fact that in Allegheny county over \$2,000,000 of capital have been invested.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Hudson County, N. J., Court has suspended operations in the criminal law, owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the jail.

Elizabeth Galena, a wife's rape, formerly connected with Baron's circus, who fell from a rope while performing some three weeks ago and injured her spine, died yesterday at the New York Hospital from her injuries.

A storm at Washington, D. C., yesterday lifted the bare of John Pitman, containing six horses, and carried it a distance of half a mile without injury to the horses. Two other barns were blown a distance of two miles. No lives were lost.

In the Illinois House of Representatives yesterday the bill prohibiting all railroads in that State from charging their rates of freight without first giving 60 days' notice of the change, by posting the change in every station along the line, under heavy penalties, was passed.

M. Leon Chatterton delivered an address yesterday before the Noble Board of Trade, in which he claimed that, in view of the late reduction of the French tariff against American manufactures, Congress should reciprocate by abolishing the tonnage duty on French steamers.

Under orders of the chief of police of Jersey City, all dogs found in the street have been shot. Last week seventy-three were killed. Two weeks ago eleven persons were bitten in one week. There has not been a case of biting by dogs reported since the order to shoot was issued.

The Georgetown and Lampasas, Texas, stage was robbed on Wednesday night 35 miles from the Mustang Creek. There were only two passengers, from whom \$55 were obtained. The United States mail was carried off, and subsequently found 300 yards from the scene of the robbery. The highwaymen were evidently expecting a man named Robinson with a large amount of money he had received for cattle.

Prof. Edward E. Bissard, of Nashville, Tenn., has discovered a comet in the constellation Pegasus, right ascension 22 h. 59 m. declination north 14 deg. 24 m. The comet is small, and moving towards the northwest. Prof. Bissard claims the second prize of \$250 offered by Mr. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., for the discovery of the comets. His discovery is the second within two weeks, a most remarkable circumstance, Prof. Bissard having won the other prize.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Monterquies have appeared in Norfolk.

Loudoun county has but one criminal in jail and but one criminal case on docket.

The thermometer in Richmond yesterday went up to 93°.

There was \$170,000 in the State Treasury yesterday.

Sheep shearing is going on in the Valley but the price of wool is only about one half what it was last year.

Lodger G. Payne, a pensioner of 1812, died in Stafford county, Wednesday, aged 101 years and 11 months.

Mr. J. B. Franklin, formerly the Gazette's correspondent at Hamilton, Loudoun county, has returned to that village after an absence in the West of several years.

The Great Council of Red Men, which has been in session in Norfolk since Wednesday, adjourned yesterday to meet in Richmond May 2, 1882.

Nine hundred dozen soft shelled eggs were shipped by one steamer last week, from Mill Creek, Middlesex, to Baltimore. They sold for about \$2.00 per dozen.

It is reported that several phantasms have been recently seen in Essex county. There have been none seen in that county before for something like half a century.

Judge Francis T. Anderson, of the Supreme Court, is reported to have sold the Arnold's Valley mineral lands in Rockbridge county, for the handsome sum of \$25,000.

A charter has been granted by Judge Wolford to the Historic Coal Mining Company. This company is composed principally of northern capitalists, who propose to further develop the coal resources of Henrico and the surrounding country. The capital stock of the company is to be \$1,000,000, and W. H. Barcum, of Connecticut, is president.

The authorities of Caroline county, are investigating the circumstances of the death of Maj. Chas. M. Smith, whose death about 2 months ago was reported at the time as having been caused by the overturning upon him of the vehicle in which he was traveling. The object of the investigation is to get at the cause of the fatal fall.

The report telegraphed from the West that the Bishop of Richmond would receive \$100,000 for the benefit of the Catholic Church from the bequest of Mrs. Brown, who died recently in Kentucky, was exaggerated. Bishop Kenne, who went to Lexington, Ky., to attend to the matter, has written that the amount would only be \$10,500.

It is said in Richmond that Mr. Conroy R. Howard, general passenger and ticket agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the first of the month. It is also said that the next president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad will be Mr. Leigh Robinson, of Washington nephew of Mr. Monroe Robinson.

The Governor yesterday refused to pardon R. T. Foster, of Fauquier county, sentenced eight years ago to ten years in the penitentiary for horse stealing, and Abram Cary, of Charlotte county, convicted of highway robbery in 1876 and sentenced to seventeen years in the penitentiary. He also granted a conditional pardon to William A. Trotter, of Greenville, who was convicted in February last of involuntary manslaughter and sentenced to nine months in jail and to pay a fine of \$50. This imprisonment was remitted.

Coupling's Surrender.

It was announced authoritatively last night that Senator Conkling gave up the fight against Robertson in the caucus yesterday, in a speech in which, after thanking his backers for what they had done, he informed them that it was useless to continue the contest any longer. He said that the only question remaining to be settled was where should the issue be made. In his opinion it would be well for the Committee on Commerce to report the nomination at once, and as Senators were divided on the question, it should be reported without the formality of a vote. He suggested that as Senators had virtually agreed to concede from the original caucus rule, the nomination could be informally objected to and go over until Tuesday, when those Senators who opposed it would state their reasons for doing so, after which a vote could be taken. He concluded that he did not doubt that it would be confirmed by a majority of two to one. Senators say that Coupling's friends were considerably chagrined at his back-down, but were reassured when he informed them that the caucus rule in this instance, he did not approve of making it a precedent, and would never consent to it again. His friends say that this relieves Coupling from the responsibility of personal interests, and that the nomination of Robertson will give him a free lance to fight in any field, and that his efforts will be devoted to better organizing the administration in the future. They say that his withdrawal yesterday will make big capital for him in New York, and that it was indeed the greatest effort of his life.

The Mount Cenis tunnel is completely blocked by a land slide.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Greece will call the attention of the powers to the large concentration of Turkish troops in Thessaly.

Gen. Melick, commander in chief of St. Petersburg, and several Russian cabinet ministers have resigned.

The Khalifat recently arrested for complicity in the murder of the Czar and planning the Little Garden street mice (said to be a naval officer named Sekhamp).

The Caffres in South Africa are fighting again. There has been a battle in Natal between the chiefs Montesia and Mocha. The latter was defeated, with heavy loss, and says his adversary was assisted by Europeans.

There is great dissatisfaction among the Irish in London at Cardinal Macdonell's order forbidding and Catholic club rooms to be used for meetings of the Irish League. Some public expression regarding the matter is probable.

A treaty has been signed between France and Tunis, the former assuming a protectorate and occupying certain frontier points. The Khalifa is indignant over the terms of affairs in Tunis, and Germany declines to sympathize with them. The London Times says that the action of France in the Tunisian matter, and says that there is no denying it that France has done herself injury in English public opinion by her course.

The Manassas Scandal.

The village of Manassas is still excited over the Todd-Trimmer scandal. Mr. Wm. C. Gaines supports his charges against Mr. Todd with a sworn statement, in which he says that on the night of the 19th of April he went to the spring from Mr. Trimmer's house to get a pitcher of water, and on his return saw Mr. Todd walking alone near Mr. Trimmer's gate; saw Todd go around the fence into a vacant lot; he then heard other parties approaching, and as they entered Mr. Trimmer's gate he recognized them as Miss Kate Trimmer, and another lady, accompanied by Mr. Kemp; after Mr. Kemp and his companion left the gate he heard Miss Trimmer clear her throat, and saw Mr. Todd come round the corner of the fence from the said lot, run on tip-toe up the walk to within a few steps of the gate; he heard a hissing sound and then heard him say, "Come, come, be quick, before Kemp comes back." She replied: "I cannot, it would do to night, some other time;" he insisted, she refused again; he then said: "Come here, I want to speak to you." She advanced towards him a step or two; they conversed for the space of a minute in tones so low as to be inaudible; his manner was coaxing and persuasive; hers at first positive and determined. As she started to leave he spoke in an authoritative tone; she halted a moment and then said: "Go back to the gate and I will meet you there." He went down the sidewalk towards the corner, and as she was going towards the back porch of the house I got over the fence and caught her. From her manner, I presume she recognized me. She then went into the house, I then pursued Todd and found him a short distance from the back gate, sitting down by a saw log. When within ten steps of him, he got up and started to meet me. I then said hurriedly: "Is that you Fred?" [mimicking a friend of mine.] When I spoke, he lunged his head and sneaked off towards the street, I called two or three times: "Who is that?" He kept on and answered nothing.

Rev. Mr. Todd before the session of his Church admitted the truth of Mr. Gaines' statements, but said while conversing with Miss Trimmer on the night caused by the scandal that some one was watching them from across the street. He then told Miss T. to go into the house and he would find out who was watching him. He then went several steps down the sidewalk, turned around the corner of Trimmer's fence into a vacant lot between the house and saw mill and sat down on a log about fifty yards from the figure he saw across the street. He then saw the subject [which was Gaines] approach him as he sat on the log, he at first thought it was the young lady who he presumed was trying, as he was trying, to do, to find out who was watching them.

At the investigation of the charges, the Manassas Gazette says:

"Three other witnesses stated that at different times and separately they had seen Todd and a young lady driving by in his buggy. On one occasion he was seen by one witness with his arm encircling the waist of a young lady; in the other two cases the same kind of testimony was given, and these witnesses were never impeached. And on the strength of this testimony the Session 'found nothing in the rumors against the Christian character of Mr. Todd.'"

The Manassas Gazette further says:

"Whilst the church was investigating the character of its pastor, the fact was developed that although he was said to have been for several years a God Templar, he had been in the habit of using intoxicating drinks. Then he denied having drunk anything in Alexandria, Washington and since near New York, in this country, for 'nervous prostration' and riding home as a pleasant drink. Mr. George W. Hixson, of this place, whose veracity no man doubts and whose standing in this community is above reproach, was called in and stated that he saw Mr. T. drinking lager beer in O'Neil's bar room near the Midland depot. Charges were then preferred against Todd in the Lodge and were referred to a committee."

Heat and Thirst.

"There can be little doubt," says the London Standard correspondent, "that the most formidable obstacles to be surmounted in the French invasion of Tunis are not the military forces either of the Kroumirs, Dacheleites or Touissiers, but the scarcity of water and heat. Both are terrible enemies, against which discipline is almost powerless. Indeed, when a well is known to have been poisoned, it has frequently happened in their expeditions against the rebel Arab tribes that a real combat has taken place between the squad placed to hinder the troops from drinking and these latter, who, though they knew that to moisten their parched throats was to die, preferred to do so rather than support longer the pangs of thirst. This was strikingly illustrated today. Our column, which left the Wild Fox Lake at four o'clock in the morning, after quelling the plains entered a mountain district, and at about nine A. M. crossed a stream at only a short distance past Boradze Ben Medim, at about twelve miles from the place of starting. The sun had been scorching, and some of the men were evidently suffering severely. I was riding by the side of the General at the head of the column, when we reached a stream a bridge spanning a small stream. Seeing the state of his troops he posted a company of the Ninety-sixth of the Line on the banks of the rivulet to prevent the men of the regiment from going down to drink. This was easy task, but it was accomplished, and the regiment was without a single man having taken a drop of water, and without a single man having taken a drop of water, and without a single man having taken a drop of water. The General having orders to give at the head of the column now rode off, leaving an aide-de-camp to transmit orders to the Colonel of the Fourth of the Line that no man was to be allowed to drink until he had received the General's order. The Colonel thought it to disregard the General's order, and the soldiers rushed down to the fresh water and revelled in the immense luxury of the last man drank. A very few minutes after the last man drank, General Vincent, accompanied by twenty minutes, rode up the road a half mile, and when he saw the soldiers drinking, he took away his sword and condemned him to a fortnight's arrest. It may appear a rather severe punishment, especially as the Colonel protested that he had not received the command before."

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS.

The European Trobles.

LONDON, May 14.—The Athens correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "The French Admiral left the Piræus yesterday at five, Friday, to cruise off Sada Bay with orders to intercept any Turkish man of war bound for Tunis. Special dispatches from Athens agree in stating that an opinion is growing there that Turkey, with the covert assistance of the German powers, is intent upon preventing an early settlement of the frontier question. The conditions proposed by the Porte as preliminary to commencing the transfer of the added territory are regarded as unacceptable and vexatious. The Porte continues sending troops to Thessaly, and is hastening the construction of fortifications along the entire frontier. Austrian agents in Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia urging the Wallach population to protest against annexation. Darvish Pasha, the Turkish commander, is offering terms to the Albanians on the condition that they will prepare to descend into Thessaly and oppose the Hellenic occupation. There is a general belief that the frontier question can only be settled by war. The governments continue to move their army to the frontier with a view to taking over the ceded territory, but will do nothing to mar the effect of the Russian ally has been produced in Europe by their prompt acceptance of the decision of the powers."

A Ghastly Discovery.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Last night eight the body of a woman was discovered lying among some bushes near the Bergen Place Boulevard, between Guttenberg and Union Hill. It was lying face downward, and when turned over a ghastly spectacle met the gaze. On the forehead, just over the right eye, was a deep gash. The nose was bruised and on the back of the head was a cut of about six inches long. The woman's dress was torn in several places, showing that she must have had a desperate struggle with her murderer. The body was badly decomposed. About ten feet from where the body was lying the men found two large stones, weighing about 30 pounds each. The stones were covered with hair and blood. It is apparently that of a German girl about 15 years of age.

Tired of Life.

OMAHA, NEB., May 14.—A man who registered as B. L. Pratt, of Galesburg, Ill., was found dead in his room at the St. James Hotel Thursday, with his throat cut from ear to ear. A sharp penknife, having blood still on its blade, was found lying on the floor. On the washstand were two notes—one directed to his wife, at Galesburg, telling her of his death and giving her his trunk, and the other to his son Frank, to whom he gave a pair of shirt studs. The deceased had seemed depressed in spirits and had stated to some chance acquaintances about the hotel that he didn't care to live any longer. The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of "suicide."

Killed by a Thunderbolt.

NEW YORK, May 14.—While a gang of fifteen Italian laborers were engaged in grading the East Marine Railroad, at Macahten Beach, C. I., Thursday evening last, a thunder storm came on. The party were preparing to quit work, when there was a vivid flash of lightning, a loud report, and simultaneously a thunderbolt fell upon them. One of their number was instantly killed, another was seriously injured, his hair being scorched almost entirely off, and the remainder were stunned for some time.

The Situation in Russia.

LONDON, May 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The Czar's manifesto has caused great disappointment in St. Petersburg. The people begin to resign themselves to a regime of reaction. Apprehensions of further disaster arise. It is expected that the nihilists will promptly publish a counter proclamation and issue be joined. Nothing seems to be known in regard to the process by which the Czar's momentous declaration was generated, but it is taken every one completely by surprise. The Bourgeois Russian securities are sensibly depressed and financial journals advise holders to sell out."

Strung up to a Tree.

TALLADEGA, May 14.—At a picnic held near this place Friday a little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Todd strayed away and was caught by a black negro, who choked her to death. He robbed her person of her jewelry and was in the act of throwing the body into the river when detected by the father. The negro was captured after a desperate struggle and hanged to a tree by the infuriated man who was at the picnic. The body was left hanging.

Republican Meeting.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 14.—A largely attended meeting of the republican citizens was held at the German Theatre last night. A series of strong resolutions were adopted urging upon the Senate the expediency of immediately confirming the nomination of Judge Robinson as Collector of New York and expressing the desire that the Senators from Iowa will vote for his confirmation.

Strike.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The firemen on the Bermuda line of steamships struck work this morning. The men have been receiving \$30 per month, and now demand an increase of five dollars.

Fatal Accident.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 14.—E. S. Moses, a contractor and builder of Spencer, in this state, was killed there this morning.

Mrs. Garfield's Condition.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Mrs. Garfield was slightly improved at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Financial.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Post's financial article says: "At the stock exchange U. S. bonds are higher for the 4th and otherwise unchanged. State bonds are quiet and steady. R. R. bonds are irregular but generally higher. The stock market in the early dealings was strong to buoyant and prices advanced 1/4 per cent; a little before noon selling to realize the profits of the week began, and prices have since declined 1/4 per cent. The features for strength have been Louis & Nash to 107, Wabash to 55 1/2, Del. Lack & Western to 126 1/2, Rock Island to 144 1/2, Mil. & St. Paul to 123 1/2, N. Y. C. to 150 1/2, Omaha to 46 and 105 1/2 for the preferred, Oregon Nav. to 167, Lake Shore to 131 1/2, Chicago & Alton to 147, Union Pacific to 123, and Chas. & Ohio to 33."

many of his men had already rushed down to the stream and drank, but in reality it was not so, for the poor young man of whom Alex. has already spoken as in a critical condition fell down in the most intense suffering almost as soon as the General had pronounced sentence."

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

The European Trobles

LONDON, May 14.—The Athens correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "The French Admiral left the Piræus yesterday at five, Friday, to cruise off Sada Bay with orders to intercept any Turkish man of war bound for Tunis. Special dispatches from Athens agree in stating that an opinion is growing there that Turkey, with the covert assistance of the German powers, is intent upon preventing an early settlement of the frontier question. The conditions proposed by the Porte as preliminary to commencing the transfer of the added territory are regarded as unacceptable and vexatious. The Porte continues sending troops to Thessaly, and is hastening the construction of fortifications along the entire frontier. Austrian agents in Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia urging the Wallach population to protest against annexation. Darvish Pasha, the Turkish commander, is offering terms to the Albanians on the condition that they will prepare to descend into Thessaly and oppose the Hellenic occupation. There is a general belief that the frontier question can only be settled by war. The governments continue to move their army to the frontier with a view to taking over the ceded territory, but will do nothing to mar the effect of the Russian ally has been produced in Europe by their prompt acceptance of the decision of the powers."

A Ghastly Discovery.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Last night eight the body of a woman was discovered lying among some bushes near the Bergen Place Boulevard, between Guttenberg and Union Hill. It was lying face downward, and when turned over a ghastly spectacle met the gaze. On the forehead, just over the right eye, was a deep gash. The nose was bruised and on the back of the head was a cut of about six inches long. The woman's dress was torn in several places, showing that she must have had a desperate struggle with her murderer. The body was badly decomposed. About ten feet from where the body was lying the men found two large stones, weighing about 30 pounds each. The stones were covered with hair and blood. It is apparently that of a German girl about 15 years of age.

Tired of Life.

OMAHA, NEB., May 14.—A man who registered as B. L. Pratt, of Galesburg, Ill., was found dead in his room at the St. James Hotel Thursday, with his throat cut from ear to ear. A sharp penknife, having blood still on its blade, was found lying on the floor. On the washstand were two notes—one directed to his wife, at Galesburg, telling her of his death and giving her his trunk, and the other to his son Frank, to whom he gave a pair of shirt studs. The deceased had seemed depressed in spirits and had stated to some chance acquaintances about the hotel that he didn't care to live any longer. The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of "suicide."

Killed by a Thunderbolt.

NEW YORK, May 14.—While a gang of fifteen Italian laborers were engaged in grading the East Marine Railroad, at Macahten Beach, C. I., Thursday evening last, a thunder storm came on. The party were preparing to quit work, when there was a vivid flash of lightning, a loud report, and simultaneously a thunderbolt fell upon them. One of their number was instantly killed, another was seriously injured, his hair being scorched almost entirely off, and the remainder were stunned for some time.

The Situation in Russia.

LONDON, May 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The Czar's manifesto has caused great disappointment in St. Petersburg. The people begin to resign themselves to a regime of reaction. Apprehensions of further disaster arise. It is expected that the nihilists will promptly publish a counter proclamation and issue be joined. Nothing seems to be known in regard to the process by which the Czar's momentous declaration was generated, but it is taken every one completely by surprise. The Bourgeois Russian securities are sensibly depressed and financial journals advise holders to sell out."

Strung up to a Tree.

TALLADEGA, May 14.—At a picnic held near this place Friday a little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Todd strayed away and was caught by a black negro, who choked her to death. He robbed her person of her jewelry and was in the act of throwing the body into the river when detected by the father. The negro was captured after a desperate struggle and hanged to a tree by the infuriated man who was at the picnic. The body was left hanging.

Republican Meeting.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 14.—A largely attended meeting of the republican citizens was held at the German Theatre last night. A series of strong resolutions were adopted urging upon the Senate the expediency of immediately confirming the nomination of Judge Robinson as Collector of New York and expressing the desire that the Senators from Iowa will vote for his confirmation.

Strike.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The firemen on the Bermuda line of steamships struck work this morning. The men have been receiving \$30 per month, and now demand an increase of five dollars.

Fatal Accident.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 14.—E. S. Moses, a contractor and builder of Spencer, in this state, was killed there this morning.

Mrs. Garfield's Condition.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Mrs. Garfield was slightly improved at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Financial.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Post's financial article says: "At the stock exchange U. S. bonds are higher for the 4th and otherwise unchanged. State bonds are quiet and steady. R. R. bonds are irregular but generally higher. The stock market in the early dealings was strong to buoyant and prices advanced 1/4 per cent; a little before noon selling to realize the profits of the week began, and prices have since declined 1/4 per cent. The features for strength have been Louis & Nash to 107, Wabash to 55 1/2, Del. Lack & Western to 126 1/2, Rock Island to 144 1/2, Mil. & St. Paul to 123 1/2, N. Y. C. to 150 1/2, Omaha to 46 and 105 1/2 for the preferred, Oregon Nav. to 167, Lake Shore to 131 1/2, Chicago & Alton to 147, Union Pacific to 123, and Chas. & Ohio to 33."

Attempted Suicide.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch from Paris to the Standard says: A painful impression has been caused among the American colony in Paris by the attempted suicide of Geo. Boulend, a young painter.

Mr. Haverly Knight. of the extensive Carpet House of Haverly L. Knight & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., reports the case of a friend who had been absolutely deranged by rheumatism of seven years standing, who was cured by the use of three bottles of S. J. Jacob's Oil, and rendered able to use his hand perfectly.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. **DR. J. C. WATSON'S BROWN'S BALSAM** is the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, and all the Throat Troubles which afflict the human race. It is a family medicine, and is sold everywhere. It is a family medicine, and is sold everywhere. It is a family medicine, and is sold everywhere.

INSPECTOR POWDER.—Best Bug Bait for all various kinds and the best protection for the prevention of moths are sold by **E. S. LEADBEATER & CO.**

FROM WASHINGTON.